

moved northwestward, and disappeared when about 20° above the northern horizon. Its colors were blue, red, and green, and throughout its course it emitted bright sparks. Before disappearing it exploded, but no noise was heard.

Cape Henry, Virginia: a large meteor of greenish tinge was observed at 9.30 p. m. of the 23d.

Meteors were also observed at the following places:

Indianola, Texas, 24th.
Burlington, Iowa, 18th.
Prescott, Arizona, 22d.
Archer, Florida, 9th, 12th.
Vevay, Indiana, 16th, 21st, 22d.
Liberty Hill, Arkansas, 12th, 20th, 24th.
Woodstock, Maryland, 15th, 16th.
Tecumseh, Nebraska, 2d.
Menand Station (near Albany), New York, 29th.
Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 23d.
Clarksville, Texas, 30th.
Woodstock, Vermont, 17th.
Madison, Wisconsin, 29th.
Yutan, Nebraska, 25th.

EARTHQUAKES.

Red Bluff, California: two light shocks of earthquake were felt at 1 a. m. of the 6th; they were each of about one second's duration and separated by an interval of three or four seconds. The shock caused the wall of a two-story brick building to crack; the direction of the vibration was from east to west.

Los Angeles, California: an earthquake shock was felt at 10.48 a. m. of the 16th; the vibrations were from north to south, and were of about two second's duration.

Captain C. F. Swan, commanding the ship "City of Brooklyn," at San Francisco, California, June 14th, reports that at 8.43 a. m. of the 12th, in N. 40° 24', W. 125° 50', experienced a heavy shock, supposed to have been that of an earthquake, which caused the vessel to shake as though she had struck a reef.

WATER SPOUTS.

Key West, Florida: soon after 5 p. m. of the 12th three water spouts were observed near the light house, seven miles northwest of this island. Other spouts formed rapidly until nine were visible at one time. They remained in sight for nearly twenty minutes, meanwhile moving rapidly southward for a distance of about four miles, and then returned and were dissipated at or near the point where they were first seen, describing in their course a parabolic curve. Eight of the water spouts were perfectly formed and one was only partially formed; one was very large, its diameter being estimated at thirty feet. They did not approach sufficiently near to this station to be heard.

POLAR BANDS.

Lead Hill, Arkansas, 2d, 10th, 12th, 28th.
Los Angeles, California, 24th, 29th.
Archer, Florida, 3d, 11th, 15th, 20th, 26th, 30th.
Fort Reno, Indian Territory, 4th.
Salina, Kansas, 13th, 19th, 24th, 28th.
Gardiner, Maine, 15th, 16th.
Somerset, Massachusetts, 13th, 14th.
Yutan, Nebraska, 10th, 17th, 21st.
Mountainville, New York, 7th, 14th, 26th.
Leetsdale and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 26th.
Providence, Rhode Island, 13th, 15th.
Stateburg, South Carolina, 22d.
Nashville, Tennessee, 1st, 2d.
Rio Grande City, Texas, 8th, 12th.
Woodstock, Vermont, 19th, 21st.
Wytheville, Virginia, 4th.

INSECTS.

Red Bluff, California: on the 20th it was reported that grasshoppers were appearing in large numbers and were causing considerable damage west of this station.

Salt Lake City, Utah, 30th: during the month swarms of a species of caterpillar made their appearance and caused considerable damage to the orchards in this vicinity and in the settlements lying north and south. At the close of the month they had not entirely disappeared.

ZODIACAL LIGHT.

Los Angeles, California, 23d, 25th.
Pensacola, Florida, 12th.
Indianapolis, Indiana, 18th.
Manchester, Iowa, 11th, 12th, 14th.
Monticello, Iowa, 29th.
Elk Falls, Kansas, 14th.
Fall River, Massachusetts, 16th, 18th.
Nashville, Tennessee, 18th, 20th, 21st.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Fort Buford, Dakota, 9th, 10th.
Manistique, Michigan, 27th, 28th.
Fort Benton, Montana, 17th, 18th.
Portland, Oregon, 24th.
Indianola, Texas, 2d.
Cape Henry, Virginia, 4th.

SAND STORMS.

Fort McDowell, Arizona, 3d.
Fort Reno, Indian Territory, 4th.
Yuma, Arizona, 22d.

NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

REPORT OF THE ALABAMA WEATHER SERVICE, UNDER DIRECTION OF PROFESSOR P. H. SNELL, JR.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

AUBURN, ALABAMA, July 1, 1884.

The dry weather of May has been followed in June by an almost constant precipitation. The first three days of the month were dry over the whole state, but from the 4th to the 16th, inclusive, the rainfall was almost continuous. The 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, were bright days, with but little rain at any point in the state. The remainder of the month was cloudy and showery. The farmers were able during May to clean their crops and put them in order for the rains that usually follow in June, but the rains have been so general during the past thirty days that the grass has regained its foothold and much work will be required to eradicate it and place the crops again in a favorable condition.

The first three days of June were cool, rendering fires comfortable, and the rays of the sun not unpleasant. The sky was generally clear, but the prevailing direction of the wind was from the east and southeast. On the 4th, the temperature began to rise and the winds became variable. Upon the 9th another cool wave passed over the state with winds from the northeast and northwest, and frequent occurrence of violent electrical storms from the west and northwest. Thick clothing and fires were again in demand. On the 17th, the temperature again increased with the wind from the east and southeast. The 21st and 22d, were the warmest days of the month. From this time until the close of the month, the thermometer gave high readings, with winds more or less variable.

State Summary.

Mean temperature 74°.6; highest temperature, 100° at Calera, on the 21st; lowest temperature, 45° at Selma, on the 1st; monthly range of temperature for the state, 55°; greatest monthly ranges at stations, 40° at Gadsden, and 52° at Calera; least monthly ranges at stations, 20° at Tuscaloosa, and 31° at Auburn; greatest daily ranges of temperature, 45° at Calera, 33° at Selma, and 32° at Gadsden, all on the 1st; least daily ranges of temperature, 0° at Dadeville on the 10th (the thermometer standing at 72° all day), 1° at Tuscaloosa on the 10th, 1° at Clanton on the 3d, 1° at Marion and Greensborough on the 15th, 4° at Pineapple on the 22d, 4° at Green Springs on the 4th and 30th.

Mean depth of rainfall, 7.25 inches; mean daily rainfall, 0.26 inch; greatest monthly rainfalls: 15.65 inches at Clantonville, 12.94 inches at Clanton, 11.52 inches at Auburn; least monthly rainfalls: 3.15 inches at Evergreen, and 3.96 inches at Florence; greatest daily rainfall, average for the state, 0.97 inch on the 30th; heaviest daily rainfalls: 5.07 inches at Clantonville on the 16th, 4.00 inches at Auburn on the 28th, 3.62 inches at Montgomery on the 30th; Dadeville reports 1.75 inches in twenty-two minutes on the 30th; days of general rainfall, from the 4th to 16th, and from the 22d to 30th.

Average number of days on which rain fell, 15; average number of cloudy days, 16; fair days, 10; clear days, 4.

Warmest days, 21st and 22d; coldest days, 1st and 11th.

Prevailing direction of the wind, east and southeast; greatest force of wind reported from Florence on the 9th—40 miles per hour from the southwest; all stations reported heavy winds on the 9th; Montgomery reports, on the 13th, 28 miles per hour from the north.

REPORT OF THE TENNESSEE WEATHER SERVICE, JUNE, 1884.

The meteorological features of the past month were very similar in many respects to those of the corresponding period of last year, particularly in the amount of rainfall and the frequency of thunder storms, but these latter were notably devoid of high winds which are the usual accompaniments of June storms, only a few instances being recorded of the prevalence of winds of any particular force or violence.

The mean temperature for the month was 72°, which is 5°·6 above that for the preceding month, and 1° below that for the corresponding month of last year. This mean is perhaps two or three degrees below the normal for June. The mean of the maximum temperatures was 91°·4, or 2°·6 above that of June, 1883, and the mean of the minimum was 56°·5, or 0°·7 below that for June, 1883. The highest temperature was general on the 21st and 22d, and the lowest about the 1st and 10th.

The average rainfall for the month was 5.30 inches, which is 1.72 inches greater than the average for May, and 0.33 inch greater than for June, 1883. The days of the greatest rainfall were the 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 29th. The greatest local daily rainfall was on the 5th at Henderson, and amounted to 2.76 inches in twenty-four hours. The rainfall of the 7th was heavy throughout the eastern division, but was confined almost exclusively to that part of the state, there being only one station each in the middle and western divisions reporting any rainfall on that day, and that being very slight. From the 2d to the 6th, inclusive, the rainfall was very heavy in the western division. From the 16th to 25th very little rain fell throughout the state, three of the days, viz: 18th, 19th, and 21st being reported entirely free from it.

During the early part of the month the weather was very unfavorable to farming operations. The excessive rains which followed closely on the cool, dry weather of May greatly delayed farmers in the work of cleaning out their young and growing crops, and caused an unusual amount of exertion to prepare them for the proper attention to the season of harvest. As a result, the close of harvest found many farmers very much "in the grass." During the latter part of the month, however, the season was more favorable, and the young crops, yielding to the influence of a genial sun and sufficient moisture, improved with wonderful rapidity, and although for the most part being two weeks late, at the close of the reports they show conditions which are perhaps equal to the average, and the prospects over the state are favorable for good yields.

State Summary.

Mean temperature, 72°; highest temperature, 95° on the 22d at Paris, and on the 25th at Hohenwald; lowest temperature, 47° on the 1st at Andersonville; monthly range of temperature, 48°; least daily range of temperature, 0° on the 6th at Ashwood, and on the 14th at Greenville, and 1° on the 3d at Howell, on the 10th at Dyersburg, and on the 11th at Manchester.

Mean depth of rainfall, 5.30 inches; mean daily rainfall, .177 inch; greatest monthly rainfall, 10.57 inches at Grief; least monthly rainfall, 2.06 inches at Covington.

Average number of clear days, 7.3; fair days, 8.7; cloudy days, 1.4; average number of days on which rain fell, 13.3.

Prevailing winds, south and east.

REPORT OF THE MISSOURI WEATHER SERVICE, JUNE, 1884.

The mean temperature during the past month has been, at the central station, 1°·1 below the normal for Saint Louis.

The maximum temperatures were observed all over the state in the early part of the third decade of the month—generally on the 22d and 23d of the month.

The lower minima were observed on the 9th and 10th of the month. This low temperature was generally preceded at almost all stations by a severe storm from the northwest.

The rainfall at the central station was considerably below the normal for Saint Louis, which is 5.48 inches.

Hail was observed along with the storm on the 7th and 8th, at Chamois, Miami, Glasgow and Saint Louis.

The past month has been remarkable for the number of thunder storms and, in some localities, an almost constant display of lightning.

The wheat crop is reported as being generally good, and the prospects for corn are good almost all over the state. The prospects for fruit are generally good except in the northwestern part of the state, where the cold rains of the 1st of May seem to have blighted it.

A. RAMEL,
Assistant in Charge.

Washington University, July 10, 1884.

WEATHER REPORT FOR JUNE, 1884.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. SNOW, of University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence.

The weather of this month was characterized by its low mean temperature; high mean barometer, very light wind velocity, clear skies, high humidity, and rainfall, ample, though somewhat below the June average. There were only two "hot" days during the month—days on which the temperature exceeded 90°, and only three of the sixteen preceding Junes have been cooler than this. The rainfall was remarkably well distributed and the staple crops were never in more luxuriant condition than at the close of the month.

Mean temperature—71°·07, which is 2°·90 below the June average. The highest temperature was 92° on the 25th and 30th, the lowest was 48° on the

10th, giving a monthly range of 44°. The mercury reached 90° only twice. Mean temperature at 7 a. m. 66°·80, at 2 p. m. 80°·58, at 9 p. m. 68°·45.

Rainfall—3.81 inches, which is 1.30 inches below the June average for the sixteen preceding years. Rain fell on twelve days. There were seven thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the six months of 1884, now completed, has been 18.14 inches, which is 1.04 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding sixteen years.

Mean cloudiness—38.78 per cent. of the sky, the month being 3.16 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) 17, half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) 8, cloudy (more than two-thirds) 5. There were two entirely clear days and not one entirely cloudy day. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m. 47 per cent, at 2 p. m. 43.67 per cent, at 9 p. m. 24.67 per cent.

Wind—sw. 23 times, se. 22 times, nw. 17 times, ne. 15 times, e. 7 times, n. 3 times, s. 2 times, w. 1 time. The total run of the wind was 6806 miles, which is 3929 miles below the June average, and is the smallest monthly run upon our entire record. This gives a mean daily velocity of 226.87 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 9.45 miles. The highest velocity was 75 miles an hour on the 22d, from 4 to 4.20 p. m. This high wind was entirely straight and did no damage worthy of mention.

Barometer—mean for the month 29.065; at 7 a. m. 29.087, at 2 p. m. 29.051 inches, at 9 p. m. 29.058 inches; maximum 29.270 on the 28th; minimum, 28.831 inches on the 8th; monthly range, 0.439 inch.

Relative Humidity—mean for the month, 71.8; at 8 a. m. 72.7, at 2 p. m. 54.4, at 9 p. m. 78.5; greatest, 97 on the 9th, least, 40 on the 30th. There was one fog.

The following table furnishes a comparison with the sixteen preceding Junes:

June.	Mean temperature.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Hot days.	Rainy days.	Rain (inches).	Thunder-storms.	Mean cloudiness.	Humidity.	Number of fogs.	Miles of wind.	Mean barometer.	Maximum barometer.	Minimum barometer.
1868.....	75.95	99.0	57.0	11	6	3.80	3	41.71	0	0	29.075	29.355	28.738	
1869.....	69.80	90.0	37.0	1	15	7.57	10	56.74	77.0	1	29.052	29.275	28.829	
1870.....	73.71	102.0	44.0	12	13	1.88	6	46.33	68.0	1	29.038	29.197	28.857	
1871.....	76.85	96.0	53.0	12	10	4.06	5	45.33	66.0	0	29.040	29.426	28.633	
1872.....	76.98	97.0	53.0	14	14	1.30	3	35.33	61.4	0	29.040	29.426	28.633	
1873.....	76.90	97.0	58.0	9	11	2.90	3	41.00	68.0	0	29.045	29.333	28.770	
1874.....	77.11	95.0	53.0	9	7	3.58	3	34.70	66.0	0	29.241	29.027	28.718	
1875.....	75.47	99.0	49.0	13	7	3.45	3	31.44	60.2	0	29.037	29.336	28.598	
1876.....	70.21	98.0	50.0	8	11	12.11	4	68.60	68.6	0	29.010	29.251	28.733	
1877.....	72.03	95.0	47.0	4	14	7.20	9	38.78	75.3	0	29.011	29.201	28.683	
1878.....	69.79	89.0	50.0	0	10	5.67	0	48.66	74.8	0	29.032	29.324	28.787	
1879.....	73.22	97.0	45.0	12	10	7.14	9	41.33	69.9	0	29.040	29.417	28.675	
1880.....	73.57	96.0	50.0	8	9	4.10	5	37.44	68.1	0	29.041	29.351	28.538	
1881.....	77.25	97.0	62.0	14	13	4.52	10	31.89	70.1	0	29.074	29.099	28.707	
1882.....	74.14	99.0	44.0	11	11	4.72	5	38.99	69.9	0	29.074	29.099	28.707	
1883.....	71.35	94.0	45.0	6	14	7.73	7	35.56	74.3	0	29.028	29.317	28.671	
1884.....	71.07	92.0	48.0	2	12	3.81	7	38.78	71.8	1	29.025	29.270	28.831	
Mean	73.80	96.0	50.1	9	11	5.04	6	41.79	69.4	0	29.032	29.288	28.711	

The following is taken from the June report of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Mr. S. D. Fisher, Secretary:

Division of state.	Temperature.			Precipitation (inches).	Number of days on which rain fell.
	Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Monthly mean.		
Northern.....	90.8	48.6	68.8	3.83	7
Central.....	91.9	51.6	71.1	5.60	13
Southern.....	94.0	53.9	73.4	5.71	10
Average for state.....	92.3	51.4	71.1	5.04	10

LOUISIANA STATE WEATHER SERVICE.—REPORT FOR JUNE, 1884.

Thunder storms were general throughout the state on the 4th, 5th and 6th, and from the 22d to the 30th inclusive. Lunar halos: New Orleans, 2d; Red river, 29th.

The temperature shows a gradual increase in height of thermometer with but one cool period, the 11th and 12th, and reached a climax on the 28th in 102° at Minden. The extremes centered at Alexandria. The temperature at New Orleans was 1°·5 below the average for June during thirteen years.

During the month the Red river fell 9 feet 8 inches at Shreveport; the Ouachita, 7 feet 7 inches at Monroe. The Red river, while flooding its valley from Shreveport to below Loggy Bayou, was not out of its banks from Coushatta to a point below Grand Ecure, by from five to six feet. At Alexandria it reached the water mark of 1866, while below there, forty miles, it reached the mark of 1849, which at Alexandria is said to have been two and one-half feet above 1866. Loggy Bayou has deepened considerably, greatly improving navigation. These facts are interesting.

Crops are generally fifteen days late. Cotton, where it has been well

worked, is improving rapidly. Plant cane is greatly improved, but stubble is generally reported as only half a stand and small.

Mean temperature, 78°.5; highest temperature, 102°, at Minden, 25th and 26th; lowest temperature, 53°, at Alexandria, 11th and 12th; monthly range, 49°; greatest daily range, 38°, at Alexandria, 25th and 30th; least daily range, 6°, at Alexandria, 3d.

Greatest rainfall, 2.78 inches, at Alexandria, 28th; greatest rainfall for month, 9.26 inches, at Alexandria; average rainfall for state, 4.49 inches.

ROBERT S. DAY, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE OHIO METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU, JUNE, 1884, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. T. C. MENDENHALL.

The mean atmospheric pressure was somewhat less than for June, 1883. The maximum was almost exactly the same, and the range was .13 inch less.

The mean temperature was 71°.1, against 69°.0 for the same month of last year. The highest temperature was reported at Washington C. H., the maximum reading for the 23d being 98°.7. This is 6°.5 higher than the maximum for June of last year. The minimum was 40°.0, recorded on the 10th at Sidney, and is 5°.5 higher than the minimum of the corresponding month of 1883.

The mean rainfall was 2.96 inches, against 4.25 inches for the corresponding month of last year.

A self-registering anemometer has been placed in the central office at the Ohio State University, and continuous readings have been made during the past months. The total movement of the wind recorded, is 5,940 miles, while at the United Signal station in the city, three miles away, it was only 3,739. The instrument of the University thus shows a movement fifty-nine per cent. greater than that in the city. At the latter station the prevailing direction of the wind is reported as southeast from the five daily observations, and northeast from the three telegraphic observations. At the University the prevailing direction was southeast.

A number of somewhat violent storms occurred during the month, particularly in the northern and northeastern parts of the state. We are indebted to the observers in Canton, Cleveland, and Warren, for accounts of the storms, most of which occurred about the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of the month. The most violent as well as the greatest in area occurred on the night of the 23d. Considerable damage was done at Youngstown, Chardon, Jefferson, Wellington, and in the vicinity of these towns. The storm passed into Pennsylvania without much abatement of its fury, and brief reports are at hand from Erie and Corry, in that state. Throughout its course it was accompanied by brilliant, and in some instances, disastrous displays of atmospheric electricity.

A so-called "water-spout" occurred in the vicinity of Canton, Stark county, on the afternoon of the 24th, of which some exaggerated accounts appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Stokely, our observer at that place, investigated the storm as soon as possible after its occurrence, and reports substantially as follows: "The centre of the storm was near the southwest corner of Canton township. At a little after noon, June 24th, persons in that neighborhood observed a moderate thunder-storm, apparently two or three miles east. It seemed not to change its position or character for more than an hour. A little after one o'clock a heavy black thunder-cloud was observed in the northwest, extending almost to the zenith, from the lower, or northwestern edge of which rain seemed to be falling. It hung apparently motionless for about thirty minutes, but probably moved slowly eastward. Another, less dense, was observed forming in the southwest. In the meantime the eastern storm had slowly moved westward. A little before two o'clock, with unexpected suddenness, the storm-clouds from the east and northwest met in the zenith. Then for thirty minutes the rain came down in torrents; the wind became violent and blew from very different directions in rapid succession. There was no hail and not very much thunder. After a short lull, the southwest cloud joined the others. Then for fifty minutes the water came down, not in drops, but in sheets, edgewise, at an angle of about 45°, with spaces from two to eight inches between them. As before, the wind was changeable and violent, and the thunder not very remarkable. During this part of the storm, however, considerable hail fell, the stones being in size like peas and hazel nuts." No one measured the rainfall in these eighty minutes. The estimates of the most careful witnesses vary from twelve to twenty inches. From an examination of a basin of about forty acres, Mr. Stokely was of the opinion that the lower limit was about right. The storm, or the violent portion of it, did not cover more than two square miles.

State summary.

Mean barometer, 30.037 inches; highest barometer, 30.376 inches, on the

18th at Sandusky; lowest barometer, 29.624 inches, on the 9th at Quaker City; range of barometer, 0.752 inch.

Mean relative humidity, 74.7 per cent.

Mean temperature, 71°.1; highest temperature, 98°.7, on the 23d at Washington C. H.; lowest temperature, 40°, on the 10th at Sidney; range of temperature, 58°.7; mean daily range of temperature, 22°.7; greatest daily range of temperature, 41°, on the 2d at Sidney; least daily range of temperature, 5°, on the 25th and 10th at College Hill and Junction, respectively.

Average number clear days, 12.6; fair days, 10.8; cloudy days, 6.6; number of days on which rain fell, 9.2.

Mean rainfall, 2.96 inches; average daily rainfall, 0.099 inch; greatest monthly rainfall, 6.61 inches, at Logan; least monthly rainfall, 1.11, at Ohio State University.

Prevailing direction of wind, northeast.

MISSISSIPPI WEATHER SERVICE BULLETIN FOR JUNE, 1884.

The month as a whole was cool and damp. The average June temperature over the whole state for a period of many years has been 79°.5. For the month just past it was 77°.5 in the central part, and 74°.4 in the northern part of the state. There was a sudden fall of temperature at all the stations on the 11th, making the means for that day about 10° lower than for the day before. A gradual rise of temperature continued from the 11th to the 22d, culminating in a mean of 83°.7 for the whole state on the latter date. The daily means were everywhere above 75° from the 18th to the end of the month.

The average rainfall over the whole state for many years has been 4.5 inches for June, and in the last month it was 5.07 inches. The heaviest daily rainfalls were 2.02 inches in Jackson, on the 3d; 2.15 inches at Corinth, on the 4th; 1.11 inches on the 5th, and 2.10 inches on the 6th; and 2.17 inches in Holly Springs, on the 29th.

The following tabulated statement is taken from the daily reports received from the stations named:

Stations.	Highest temperature.	Dates.	Lowest temperature.	Dates.	Highest daily mean.	Dates.	Lowest daily mean.	Dates.	Greatest daily range.	Dates.	Least daily ranges.	Dates.	No. of days when rain fell.	Rainfall (inches).
Vicksburg	97	22	62	11	84	24	69	2, 3	24.7	21	7	3	10	3.14
Edwards	95	20, 22	62	11	84.5	25	67	11	27	20	11	11	9	4.15
Jackson	97	25	60	11	84	22	73	4, 11	30	19	15	3, 4	5	2.59
Lake	95	24, 25	58	11	83.5	21	66	11	31	19	14	4, 5	10	1.94
Grenada	96	22	59	11	83.5	25	64.5	11	29	23, 24	11	11	11	4.11
Batesville	97	21, 22	60	11, 12	83.5	22, 25	64.5	11	30	21	9	11	12	5.12
Oxford	96	21	56	11	81.5	21, 22	61	11	29	20, 21	6	5	9	6.21
Holly Springs	94	22	56	11	84.5	22	60.5	11	22	21, 22	6	5	12	8.07
Hernando	100	20, 25	56	11	85	25	63	11	33	20	11	11	12	5.60
Lamar	92	19, 20	62	11	85	22	70	2, 11	18	19, 20	2	2, 5	13	5. x
Corinth	96	22	57	11	83	22, 24	63	11	34	20	5	4	7	5.08
Grand Junction, Tenn	95	21, 22	55	11	83.5	22	60	11	23	19, 20	7	5	13	6.76
Memphis, Tenn	96	22	59	11	86.25	22	64	11	20	18, 20	10	11, 29	10	7.17

It is hoped that the next monthly bulletin will include reports from at least a dozen new stations, and that arrangements can be made for a fuller publication of results than the above.

R. B. FULTON,
Director.

University of Mississippi, July 7, 1884.

ERRATA.

On page 120, May REVIEW, under the heading "deviations from mean temperature," at Mattoon, Coles county, Illinois, mean temperature, 66°.0, should read 62°.5.

On page 99, April REVIEW, under "deviations from mean temperature," Webster, Day county, Dakota, mean temperature 29°.8, should read 38°.3.